

nlr.news-page146607







(From the Sydney Mail, December 21.)

AFFEY another twelve-months' struggle with  
 elements of nature, which have been some-  
 times contrary, sometimes submissive, sometimes  
 helpful, the seasons have brought us round  
 again face to face with Old Christmas. Our  
 sorrows in this courtly, cheery presence  
 all die out, and new hopes take root.  
 Of whatever nationality we may be—whether  
 from the isles of Britain, from the German  
 fatherland, from La Belle France, or whether  
 it has been our lot to be amongst the products  
 of this sunny laughing clime, we are all moved  
 with a common desire to quit the ordinary  
 round of daily life, to put on a merry countenance,  
 and greet the world at large, and our friends in  
 particular, with a Christmas benison. Even  
 though the appearances of the outer world are  
 all unseasonable to those who have come from  
 Europe or America, although the body perspires  
 at every pore in this torrid heat, and the newly  
 mown stubble attests to the fact of a summer  
 harvest, and the sheep has only lately yielded  
 its fleece in return for its keep, and the trellis-  
 ed vine is maturing its young fruit upon the  
 cottage and arbour over which it has thrown  
 its protecting foliage; the force of old associa-  
 tions overcomes the anomaly, and we eat our  
 Christmas pudding, and toast "the absent  
 ones" with as much affectionate loyalty to the  
 time and the occasion as though a fire blazed  
 upon the hearth, and the frozen-out may stand  
 peeping on the window-sill. Many a Chris-  
 mas memory links none of their vividness,  
 Christmas festivity none of their sparkle, and  
 Christmas gathering none of their deep-  
 seated cordiality and goodwill. Amongst  
 the other sentiments of the season, let  
 THE LAND not be forgotten, for without  
 its bountiful provision for our wants  
 our board would now be bare, and our  
 mirth hushed; and while we look around us  
 with mingled feelings of pride and discouragement,  
 it may be as well to bear in mind that we  
 enjoy more than we deserve, and yet far less  
 than would fall to our lot were we always to act  
 in accordance with the dictates of wisdom—were  
 we always forecasting, and ready to employ the  
 hand of diligence "which maketh rich." A  
 bumper then for THE LAND.

We have heard rumours of a meeting of the Agricultural Society at Parramatta on the occasion of the visit of the Prince. It is folly to attempt it on so short a notice, unless the movers will be content with a mere local or county-show—and for the Society of *New South Wales* to attempt nothing more than a mere local show is absurd. Why should they not adhere to the original proposition, and help the Hunter River Society to make a really good Exhibition? To divide the strength of the colony will be to make two separate attempts that will be noticeable for nothing but their feebleness. Parramatta should have come earlier into the field—there really is not now time to do justice to the Show—and ten to one the Show ground will afford an example of greater confusion and misadministration than it did in June last. As yet the price list and pro-

gramme of the Hunter River Society's meeting has not reached us; it is, therefore, impossible to form any idea as to what sort of a display will meet the Prince at that point. They would do well to secure a good selection of wools of this year's growth. If they are generally anything like the samples of his ewe wool which Mr. Bayly has been kind enough to forward to us, they will be a sight to see. We do not expect to see the N. P. B. Wool equalled in quality; but we understand the entire clip of the colony to be very much above the average. A good deal of intelligence is at work to repair the mischief that years of neglect had done, and very marked improvement is visible in several quarters. While it may be desirable for a breeder of Mr. Bayly's repute to adhere strictly to the strain, to the style, and class of sheep he now produces, we should be glad to see a prevalence of such attempts to increase weight of carcase and weight of wool, as have been made by Messrs. Cox and others. We cannot but consider that to a certain extent this may be done without sacrificing quality. Supposing any got wrong, ran into coarse staple by this means, there would be Mr. Bayly's flock and other flocks bred and treated on the same system to fall back upon. They would exist as standards, and by means of them the erring flocks would be brought back to their true state.

The importation of the Rambouillet breed is still going on. This week have arrived in Sydney, for Mr. Bloxom, near Grafton, forty ewes and rams of great merit.

The late wool sales to which reference has before been made, have produced no slight disappointment. Speculators and growers were not prepared for a reduction of 1d. to 1½d. The quantity disposed of from the colonies amounted to 143,024 bales, as against 129,588 in the corresponding period of 1856. The price has given way under the pressure of supply, but the manufacturers are in fair way and likely to be more fully employed, if only the American demand springs up as expected. It must be supposed, unless their demand increases as rapidly as our supply, which is very unlikely, that the price must recede. According to most accounts, observes the *Shipping and Mercantile Gazette*, the next clip in Australia, New Zealand, and at the Cape will exceed the present by about 80,000 bales. The effect of such an addition must be very great. However, it is well to look the eventuality in the face, and not to build hope upon a foundation that will inevitably give way. The same journal observes, "The policy of sending unequalled qualities to England is evident from the result of the sales now closed. The wool at hand fit for immediate use, or nearly so, realised good prices, but other kinds, as we have already intimated, suffered a rather heavy decline." It is to be supposed that the condition of the wool of the present year will be a great improvement on the produce of other years, owing to what has been written and said about sput washing, and cleansing with warm water and soap. The next clip will be even better, for we hear on all sides that streams are being dammed, and the requisite machinery established. Thus, from the north-west the intelligence reaches us that several new-washing establishments are to be erected, and the centrifugal pump to be employed generally. In remarking on the eight-foot pressure sput, our correspondent observes that "it is found beyond doubt to be far ahead of anything for giving that lightness to wool which is not given by the low pressure. They both clean the wool equally; but the force of the jet seems to lighten the wool in a way I cannot account for."

Several interesting communications have reached us relative to *pleuro-pneumonia*, and the efficacy of inoculation. An important letter from "An Amateur Vet." found its way into the *Herald*. After stating his own success in 1862, the writer says, at the conclusion of that attack, he made it his business to communicate

by letter with those cattle breeders who had adopted inoculation. He found their reports favourable with the exception of one. But the most interesting portion of his letter is in the tail.

an interesting portion of his letter was the following:—“Thus far, I have cited my experience of the results of the operation of inoculation in cattle, but not being able, physiologically or pathologically, to account for its effect as in vaccination, as a preventative of small-pox, I wrote to Professor Dick, the founder of the Veterinary College of Edinburgh, whose classes I attended as an amateur, asking his opinion as well as that prevailing in Scotland of inoculation as a preventative of pleuro; and the reply of that distinguished authority, now deceased, was that the opinion of Mr. Gamgee the then popular lecturer on the Diseases of the Lower Order of Animals was, that inoculation was a panacea as a preventative; but that he, Mr. Dick, could not agree with him, but in the face of the evidence he could not altogether dissent in this way for its arresting and preventing the disease.—That by the operation was introduced a mild morbid action as disease, which upon the principle that two such actions could not at one time exist in the constitution, prevented the introduction of the malignant disease called Pleuro Pneumonia, and thus tidied over the dangerous time during which the Epizootic or Cattle Disease was prevailing.”

This explanation, however, will scarcely cover the circumstances—since inoculation gives the same immunity from a second attack, within a reasonable period, as vaccination.

The intelligence from England contains no better accounts of the harvest than have already been received. In fact scarcely so good. The threshing machine, which usually reveals the truth, and sets the sanguine right in the matter, has in the present case disappointed expectation. Five quarters of corn per acre are quickly melting down to three as measured by the bushel. The celebrated chemist, J. H. Lawes of Rothamsted, says at the conclusion of a letter to the *Times*: "The conclusion I draw is that the wheat crop of 1867 is decidedly inferior to that of 1866. I estimated the crop of last year to be 10 or 12 per cent. below an average, and I fear the present crop cannot be estimated at more than a third of the average." "Further, this time last year there was a very large quantity of old corn in the hands of the farmers, while at the present time there is very little of last year's crop in the country."

Short-horn breeders will take some interest in learning that the *Duchess* and *Oxford* cattle were sold in October at one of the Royal farms Windsor. These cattle are respectively descended from *Duchess 55th* and *Oxford 5th*, sold at the Kirklevington sale—the one to the late Earl Ducie, the other to Mr. G. I. Morris, of the United States; the former fetching 105 guineas, the latter 71 guineas. The daughter of *Duchess 55* was bought by Messrs. Bear and Morris, at the Totworth sale, for 700 guineas, and taken across the Atlantic, whither *Oxford 5th* had preceded her. *Oxford 20th*, a daughter of *Oxford 5th*, was purchased along with *Duchess 71st* (and of *Duchess 66th*), from Mr. Thorne, and Colonel Morris, by Mr. Sheldon; and from them are descended the cattle now imported by England from America.

THE FRENCH EXHIBITION.

VISITORS TO THE Exhibition are not only tempted to exclaim, "What will the public do with itself when this inexhaustible field of amusement has vanished?" but they also find themselves asking, "Where shall I go after the closing of this marvelous gathering of industrial and artistic *chefs d'oeuvre*, of the army of good vendors who are offering so rich a harvest both inside the palace of the Exhibition enclosure and all around them? The Pont de Jena, the quays, and all the adjacent avenues, are crowded with shrill-tongued hawkers who sell everything from the most valuable wares to all who pass by. The dealers in fruit, lemonade, cheap cakes, coco, and candy are everywhere; the perfume and jewelry stalls are at the Exhibition at the head or tail of the handcart that play so busy a part in the open-air traffic of the French capital. But the bridge and boulevards are full of people, by no means the poorest or the least tempting and useful objects displayed. Little trays upon the stone parapets along which they have established themselves, or which they dangle before

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moulded.—Green's brilliant cutting has obtained a bronze medal.—Philips and Pearce show some wonderful cutting, especially a jug, 13 inches high, with a stag-hunt, really cut down below the level of the surface, but giving the effect of relief so skillfully that you must pass your finger over it before you can convince yourself that the design is lower, instead of higher, than the surface of the exquisitely pellucid substance of the vase. It is incre-

sible to imine glass-cutting more perfect. The rendering of details, one beneath the other (as the leaves of the trees that show so delicately below the horns of the stag), is most admirable. This marvel of workmanship, which has taken the ridiculous award of a guinea, is a masterpiece of the art of the artist, and any amateur having sixty guineas to dispose of. A smaller jug, equally well cut, and almost as beautiful, may be had for nine guineas. There is a remarkable flower-glass, with wonderfully elaborate ornamentation, which has been twice by hand; also some fine chandeliers for eighteen lights, whose chief feature is the total absence of wire, or metal fastenings of any kind, in which the pattern, the entire chandelier being glass, and with the exception of the sockets for the candles. Price £75.

and the price 2/6. The Hungarian glass fully supports their bold assertion. For vividness of colour, and quaint charm of form, they are unrivalled as every-  
body knows, in the glass of the Continent. The  
fashion set by some of the French makers, who pride themselves on making china look like glass, and glass like china. Some of the French makers, indeed, have been so successful in this respect, that the English judges have been deceived. Some examples of this sort of ingenuity, but are so painful in themselves as to demand fuller notice than can be given in this letter. The superb display of the growing renown of English porcelain; aided by the exhibition of the very charming breakfast service, from the Countess of Dudley, on her marriage; by the Earl's Worcestershire tenants. This beautiful gift consists of two cups and saucers, tea-pot, sugar-bowl, and creamer, all of the same pattern, of fine gold, studded over with imitations of fine turquoises; on each side of each object a medallion, set with a single precious stone, and containing therein, and containing a classic head in profile. The centre of the tray is a white, in four compartments, ornamented with medallions containing the same design as the preceding, and with inscription recording the presentation.

As for Minton's display, which turns the heads of all who see it, the elements of which are nearly all sold in the same cases ten or twelve times over, it is not only the best but the most valuable of the collection. The superb porcelain vases, with paintings after Raphael, Caravaggio, Salvator Rosa, and others of the great masters, by John, Riechigti, Allen, Simpson, Kirkby, and the others, the embellished arm-chairs, the tables, the table-servants, the imitations of della Robbia, Majolica, Faenza, and other ancient wares; the objects implying immense labour and the highest order of art, which have been the result of the production of a salt-cellar of the famous Henri II. ware, in which the minute and curiously-elaborate geometrical pattern is composed of bits of enamel, made apart, and then fitted together, like mosaic, and the statues, statuettes, glazed and unglazed—the celdon, with its ornamentation of painting, painting, and gilding—the coloured statues, garden-seats, flower tubs, tiles, and imitations of the most delicate and open-work, and the other, through the entire gamut of ceramic possibilities, and show the efforts of this illustrious house to be the equaler successful in all branches of the art. The Emperor of the French, the King of the Netherlands, the King of Prussia, the Prince of Wales, Duchess of Hamilton, and a long list of nobilities and Museums, have bought largely from this most remarkable display, which has, moreover, been the subject of a number of orders, one, it is said, awarded to this branch of production.

Copeland has superb painted vases and coffers; the very beautiful desert service made for the Prince of Wales, and a pair of panels eleven feet high—game and hunting emblems on a rich porphyry ground—*fac similes* of those made by him for the Imperial Library of this city; most lovely Parian statuettes; and very beautiful cut and jewelled glass. This fine

Wedgewood's display is smaller than that of his two distinguished confreres; but consists almost entirely of objects of the water-jar type. The regular style of ornamentation which have made his house so famous are well represented by plaques and panels, vases, a monumental chimney-piece occupying a place of honour among the picked trophies of the principal street of the Palace, by *alt-reliers* showing a domestic row of figures, and a large number of other objects, or challenging admiration by their wonderful effects of perspective. Almost everything in this collection has been purchased, in many cases, for the museums of France and other continental countries; but it has, nevertheless, obtained the inadequate award of a silver medal.

Neither of the three eminent firms whose representation has just been passed in review, ever employ bronze in the mounting of their magnificent vases. The gilded vases, bands, handles, &c., which continental makers (including those of Sevres) so generally apply, in the shape of gilt bronze, to their greatest *chefs d'œuvre*, are, by the English houses, entirely dispensed with, being produced in porcelain, like the rest of the object they adorn, richly gilded before going into the oven, and forming part and parcel of the same. The effect thus produced is far more pleasing than that resulting from the solution of metals, and adds more to the beauty

Italian glass and porcelain are very truly representative of the country, and of the leading uses which, turn out *tour de force* as matters of course; while the ordinary production of the country remains in a somewhat primitive condition. Margate (Ginori), the famous factory of the *Porcellane de Florence*, the renewed manufactory of Doccia (near Florence), founded by his ancestors, has a large and handsome display of the peculiar styles of ware produced at the various factories of the country, including the Majolica pottery, della Robbia ware, and other varieties of the grotesque but charming creations of the Renaissance. Doccia fully maintains its long-remembered reputation for the production of the ware, in the style on which it especially prides itself — the production of scenes composed of figures, &c., in relief, the recent work of

the establishment is inferior to its earlier productions. A tendency to undue complication produces a crowding of the figures, and a confusion of the means and the end of effect; and this want of distinctness is enhanced by a conventional paleness of colouring that produces a too great uniformity of tone, so that it is not always easy to make out, on first looking at it, what each figure is intended to represent. But even while regretfully noting the symptoms of declension just alluded to, the critic is fain to admit the general beauty and splendour of this remarkable collection, the richness of the design, the brilliancy being the enormous offer, of carved ebony, valued at £480, into which are inserted, as the ornaments of the sides, a series of magnificent panels containing classic subjects, and the figures in relief, and surmounted by a charming fronton, which is a silver medal, which has taken a silver medal, has been purchased, like almost all the pieces of the collection, for a

Devers, of Naples, exhibits very delicate biscuit, with flowers, &c., of the same in relief; also wonderful successful imitations of the peculiar pottery, with its delicate, dim traceries on a pale straw-coloured ground, so dear to amateurs under the name of "Henri II. ware."

Richard, of Milan, exhibits specimens of ordinary porcelain and crockery presenting no points of special

Secordell, of Venice, has a show of twisted and coloured glass worth looking at. Tommasi, of the same place, has a collection of glass vessels, and a craft, has a very curious display of hats, baskets, umbas, &c., to say nothing of flowers, rosettes, and other small objects, and all of spun glass! Skeins and twists, of various colours, the first sight, for remarkably thin silk, and braids of red and blue, and green, and black, on closer inspection, to be of glass. The hats look as though they might very well be worn; and the vessels are quite susceptible of being used. But the glass of the most interest is that of the magnificent exhibition of Dr. Salviati, of Venice, the reviver of the ancient art of glassblowing, in which the Queen of the Adriatic was formerly supreme, but which she has now abandoned to the Venetians. The labours of this gentleman, now becoming known to the British public as the executor of various important decorative works for the interior of the same city, and the discovery of the ancient glass Cathedral in London, have been deemed the most important of the kind, and have secured the government of the *smalti*, or small square blocks of enamel employed in the production of mosaic pictures, and the recovery of the various industrial methods whereby the ornamentation of the *scagliola* is effected. The ancient glass of Venice, was produced; and accordingly his display comprised the exhibition of results

The *maestri* produced by the methods and machinery invented by Dr. Salvati, and by a brother enthusiast, Lorenzo Ratti di Murano, the associate and fellow-labourer of Dr. Salvati in all his undertakings—are superior to the old ones in point of colour, and are so perfectly cut that they admit of being so closely joined together, and so firmly embedded in the cement in which their bases are embedded, that they can never be dislodged by the action of time and weather, as happens to their predecessors. Instead of falling out, as is the case with ancient mosaics, the

can confidently expect to keep their places, with unimpaired beauty, till the end of time. Of the mosaics exhibited in the *Champs de Mars*, two life-size, half-length portraits, of the Emperor Napoleon and the King of Rome, are the most striking objects, chased by the former; the fine full-length portrait of Cardinal Wiseman, in full pontifical, crozier in hand, has been bought for the South Kensington Museum. A whole book might be written on the various collections of objects of art, which were contained in this unique exhibition; in the immensity of skill and labour expended in the production of objects a foot and a half high, and of the charm and beauty of the flowers, the latter with specks or stripes of aventurine, reproducing, when lighted up, a most brilliant effect; the various imitations of onyx, porphyry, jasper, and malachite, &c., producing the most charming effect, in conjunction with mountings of silver alloy, ebony, &c. in vases, flower-holders, cabinets, vases, &c., so that there are almost too many to describe, in chasing jewellery, composed of small plaques of these artificial stones, inlaid in geometrical patterns, and tastefully mounted in gold, and revival of the styles of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, the cabinets and the chambers of museums. There is one covered basin, on a pedestal, most perfectly imitating the antique glass which looks as though made, in small segments, of a transparent white gauze with a very far apogee.

"Have you made it of muslin, Dr. Salvati?" smilingly required the Empress, as she held the beautiful thing in her hand, wondering at its exceeding softness and delicacy, and the way in which it would shake-like coil of aventurine. A large dish of the same of a table, or baloton glass—a sort of ripple surface, difficult to describe, with a faint blue rim; rubies, jugs, &c., in onyx, offering two different effects, and a large vase of twisted glass, with aventurine outside—revivals of the exquisite "flame-glass," with and without aventurine; flowerholders, of ruby, flame, onyx, and other glass, with elaborate pedestals and handles coloured, and a large vase of twisted glass, with a rim of aventurine edged and lined with onyx, and a large bowl of aventurine—opal glass of various styles, with colour and aventurine—a flower-holder of ruby glass—about eleven inches high, on an exquisite twisted glass pedestal, the flimsy, transparent, and coloured green leaves and white flowers that seem to clasp the cup lovingly (a pair—*simile* of the pair ordered by the Empress—18 the fac); a desert set of aventurine glass, with a blue line in the rim (purchased by the Empress—19 the fac); a desert set of twisted glass, with a blue line in the rim (purchased by the Empress—20 the fac); a desert set of twisted glass, with a blue line in the rim (purchased by the Empress—21 the fac); a desert set of twisted glass, with a blue line in the rim (purchased by the Empress—22 the fac); a desert set of twisted glass, with a blue line in the rim (purchased by the Empress—23 the fac); a desert set of twisted glass, with a blue line in the rim (purchased by the Empress—24 the fac); a desert set of twisted glass, with a blue line in the rim (purchased by the Empress—25 the fac); a desert set of twisted glass, with a blue line in the rim (purchased by the Empress—26 the fac); a desert set of twisted glass, with a blue line in the rim (purchased by the Empress—27 the fac); a desert set of twisted glass, with a blue line in the rim (purchased by the Empress—28 the fac); a desert set of twisted glass, with a blue line in the rim (purchased by the Empress—29 the fac); a desert set of twisted glass, with a blue line in the rim (purchased by the Empress—30 the fac); a desert set of twisted glass, with a blue line in the rim (purchased by the Empress—31 the fac); 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## THE FAIRY PALACE

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that, that I should survive the operation; but, nevertheless, it was agony to a nervously reticent being like myself. When at length the clipping and the chattering were over, I used to hurry away exactly as if I had been scolded by a mother. As for the barber, he was a strange power of speech, might have been a philosopher, and go on talking, and expecting me to answer all the time he held my wet-wigged pate under the streaming tap. In a lucky hour I discovered in him a man who could speak French, though a very polite little Frenchman, known for his tongue, and to him I mean to stick. He told me, even to the eyebrowing, with the silently clapping ears of a long-suffering lady dower-fancier that he would give me a month's free shaving gratis. I sometimes wonder whether I am his son or no, whether he has lost the use of his tongue through lack of others; but sixpence a month could scarcely defray the cost of such a pretty little establishment. Sixpence a month would buy me a pair of lovely, elegantly-revolving wax young lady in the window, in locks that vary from golden to raven, according to the fashion, and white satin dresses—however low elegant they may be, however, does she so elegantly revolve—now disparted, now tucked-up features, and the ripe beauties of her bust, and her neck, and waip-like tenuity of her waist, as she turns upon the gear her almost equally charming back, though possibly she might display *chignon*, or four horizontally parallel curls, that are not to be despised. By no chance do I encounter another customer in the shop about the place; and yet, in a quiet way, it plainly thrives. The same kind of puzzlement comes over "publics" in the liveliest, quietly-thriving shops and many of them, it is true, but how do they manage to make a living in a road in which a footfall echoes? Are their keepers charmedones? Do their customers think like Nicodemus? They remind one somehow, of the old women for whom they have selected, of the sensitive red-faced gentlewoman who took to agnina-selling, before she

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mode therein has exactly symbolised its dominant impression in the trade-signs with which he has embossed his wall—a full size facsimile of a tombstone, with a mural tablet above, on which he has inscribed the motto, *Non morietur*, by selecting the most depressingly sepulchral when brightest summer gives even the Liverpool Road a chance of seeming—not sunny, but a shade less gloom-shadowed. Every man thinks, perhaps, the motto should be *Non morietur*—but I think by his funeral sermons in stone, his petrified raven's creaks : 'hold him responsible for numerous accessions of dyspepsy. Libitina take him—the mercenarily vulgarly soundered brass of the Agricultural Hall next to it, but I think the motto should be *Non morietur*—in more sense than as one. Indignation makes prose sentences as well as verses, and in making mine I have almost lost my breath—at least, exclaiming, 'hold him responsible for numerous accessions of dyspepsy.' My subject—proper, it is curious to think of the successes of tenants who flourish in the Agricultural Hall witness. Cattle shows, flower shows, bird shows, horse shows, circus displays, 'industrial' exhibitions, dog shows, and the like about London before the meetings of all, it offers imperially open doors and now, after having served as a ballroom for two aristocratically patronised Volunteer hops, it is just being converted of the bravery in which it figured, not only as a theatre for the Agricultural Hall, but as a Concert and Oratorio Hall for the People. At one time the costermonger races his shallow in its sawdust-straw arena, at another toes tingling with blue and red, he is seen, towards the end of the week, in the price-cox below, sitting, it is said, on the trays of the solemnly spirit-stirring strains of the 'Messiah' or 'Judas Maccabean.'

After the Belgian Ball, which cost £500 for the Agricultural Hall merely, the papers trumpeted the Agricultural Hall as the most elegantly and elegantly prodigal adornment; after the English Volunteer Ball, on which £3000 more were spent for decorations that, unfortunately, only 500 English men and women, as many non-volunteer fellow-dancers supplemented to the papers, who capped their former superlatives, and declared that nothing more gorgeous could be found in the *Arabian Nights*. My tastes, and alas! my means also, are not so high as the *Arabian Nights*, and the paper balls. Excited by these laudations, however, I went to the monster concert given at the Hall on the night after the English ball—one of a series attended in the aggregated hall as numerously as London is populated by the Women. I went, and I sat, elbowing my way up when I sat; I looked about and scared and aghast at the shoving throng, and hauled people out of the shoving throng from drowning—first taking sharp care how they were to be pulled out. At last I got inside, and although, except the armour from the tower, and the service of gold and silver plate, and the gaily dressed crowd of dancers, and the music, and the dancing, and the night, there was I must confess that, after the language of haughty eulogies I had read, I was disappointed. There was a twaddish staginess in the details, when seen nearly, and the decorations were not prepared. After all, the hangings were only glazed, and the floor was covered with a mossy Turkey carpet, stretched bare rough boards or foot-worn druggat. A mist, too, half fog, half dust, brooded in the big building. Nonetheless, the night was not so very pretty. It would not do to think how the Fairy Palace was so pretty, or even to pry too closely into it even by gas-light; but its general effect under the gas-light was certainly eye-flicking—not that of a Fairy Palace, but of a

terribly showy music hall.

The ceiling hangings were prettily festooned with calico. The painted, domed roof-arches, the gaily-fronts, the pillars, were painted in gold, and corbelled with embossed stucco. Gas-lamps at intervals, with rockeries and ferneries and, at their feet, panelled the walls at intervals. The arches under the stucco were painted with vari-coloured lamps. Vari-coloured lamps like falling stars amidst the dusky shrubberies that flanked the crimson-canopied, crimson-carpeted Royal Throne, rose, rose the great organ-curtained and swathed in velvet, the huge, huge, huge, huge glass hung from the roof; the huge, huge, huge sun, the glittering system of many faceted crystal, meriting far more than the diamond so-called, the name of *the sun, the sun, the sun of light*. In mid-air, dropped the flags of many nations, the Turkish crescent and star in a blood-red sky, predominate. Crowns and Royal portraits gleamed overhead in garishly illuminated transparencies. Above the throne, the evening, the "Prismatic Fountain" played, in the angle of the dome, fern, and exotics in front of the dome arose three columns of gassy light, mounting higher and higher until they reached the roof, and falling over in waves of filmy spray, whose richly varied tints, and whose shimmering into richer tints as the magic foam descended, finishing in a blaze of brilliance that glorified the whole building with its sheen. That part of the business really *did* look fairly like. As to the concert, the conductor was a man of the theatre, taken from the dead, and the programme was one that he might have had and would have carried out before such an audience with the air of a white-waistcoated Alexander.

In the midst of exquisitely-sung song and scene, and archaic and modern music, by and by, it was pleasant even, as reminding one of the poet, to see the dead, disappointed "Monsieur, (who, in spite of his quackery, did so much for the cultivation of a popular taste in music in England.) to be defamed by that character."

real live English Grenadiers marching to life and drum upon the left, real live Irishmen following their lively band upon the right, and real live bonneted and kilted Highlanders tramping behind their caterwauling bagpipes from the rear.

The immense audience, perhaps, was as striking as anything. Of course the vast hall was *not* filled, but seen from many points, it *looked* literally crammed with people. Most of the men were in evening dress, but many bare heads and tables, where those enterprising Melbourneites, Messrs. Spiers and Pond, who appear to have constituted themselves caterers general for the British public, were driving a roaring trade. The men were dressed in evening dress, but many bare heads and tables, where those enterprising Melbourneites, Messrs. Spiers and Pond, who appear to have constituted themselves caterers general for the British public, were driving a roaring trade. The men were dressed in evening dress, but many bare heads and tables, where those enterprising Melbourneites, Messrs. Spiers and Pond, who appear to have constituted themselves caterers general for the British public, were driving a roaring trade.

GENERAL SIR ROBERT NAPIER, K.C.I.

(From the Illustrated News, September 1883)

*From the Illustrated News, September 28.*

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL Sir Robert Napier, Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, who has been for many years in the Indian service in connection with high civil powers, belongs to the old corps of Bengal Engineers, a regiment which has occupied a distinguished place in the Indian services, but the identity of which has now become merged by its absorption in the Royal Engineers. He joined the service in 1827. For the first eighteen years of that time he was employed in the Public Works Department, and first came prominently into notice in 1842, when, on the large frontier station of Kurukh, he was called upon to design and construct, on account of its extreme unhealthiness, he was selected to lay out the new station of Umballa, and to design and construct the extensive military buildings required for the garrison. Up to this time he had been employed in the construction of fortifications, and the buildings were of the most excellent in size, ventilation, and convenience; but Captain Napier took the opportunity thus offered by the creation of an entirely new cantonment, the details of which were left wholly to his own discretion, to construct a new style of military buildings, and the building for the first time since our occupation of India the British soldier was properly housed in the spacious buildings erected by Captain Napier at Umballa. "The Napier Barrack" was, indeed, in its style, an original and a happy one, and it has been, although at the expense of sanitary science, a source of no further improvement being suggested in them, the Umballa barracks still stand as proof of the enlightened intelligence of their designer, and the care and industry which he has always shown for the European soldier.

1846, Captain Napier, obtaining leave of absence from his civil duties, was in time by a sixty-mile ride to be present at the battle of Moodkee, where his horse was killed. A second was killed under him at the suc-  
ceeding battle of Ferozshah. He was subsequently employed on the staff at the battle of Soorah. On the subsequent occupation of Lahore by the British Army, Lord Hardinge, Major Napier for the duty of constructing a temporary attack for the British Army, was quar-  
tered in that city—an arduous duty, admirably performed. While thus employed he was sent, on the outbreak of the insurrection at Mooltan, in 1848, to the aid of the British Army, and was employed under General Whish to recover the city and served throughout the campaign in that capacity and afterwards, when the force was augmented, as the command. He was severely wounded on the 29th of September, 1848, and died on the 1st of October, 1848.

The Punjua was Lord Dalhousie's favourite province; Sir Henry Lawrence was at the head of the local Government; with their support and encouragement a new ideal of progress was developed. In eight years Napier and his staff had placed that country in a position where it could be said, without exaggeration, that the development since given to roads and other public works in India is due in a great measure to the extraordinary energy displayed on this occasion. The Indian officials, who were at the time in the most important positions in one corner of the empire, then first shook off the *laissez-aller* maxima of earlier days, represented by the school of Lord Metcalfe and his contemporaries.

and conceived the idea that policy of progress must happily accepted as a necessary condition of good government in India. The merit of this great reform was not lost on Napier.

The outbreak of the mutiny in 1857 found Colonel Napier in England on sick leave; but he immediately returned to India, and was at once appointed Chief of the Staff of the force which, under Outram, first suppressed the mutiny in the Punjab, and then, a few weeks later, in the Central Provinces. He was then received on this occasion, he was then appointed Chief Engineer, with the rank of Brigadier, of Lord Clyde's army, and in that capacity presided over the Engineer department during the highly-successful operations of the army in the capture of that place. Shortly afterwards he was appointed to the post of General, to relieve Sir Hugh Rose, on the outbreak of the officer falling sick, in the command of the Central India Field Force, and after several dashing campaigns, he was appointed to the command of the force that headed by the notorious rebels, among others, the British troops, and he was successful in pacifying that part of the country. His next active employment was in the command of one of the two infantry divisions composing the army which in 1860, under Sir Hope Grant, captured the Takoo forts and extorted peace from the rebels, and then under the walls of Peking. Returning to India in 1861, Sir Robert Napier was appointed member of the Governor-General's Council, and conducted the operations of the Government until 1866, when he was appointed to the post of Commander-in-Chief, the more congenial, but perhaps, to a thorough soldier, the more onerous post of Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army.

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Thus each step of promotion to his present place has been well and hardily won. The popularity with which Sir Robert Napier is regarded in the army has steadily increased with his reputation. A splendid horseman—of good horsemanship and great power of bodily endurance—a valuable gift in a General—he has won the hearts of the troops under his command by his love of justice and his kindly sympathy and consideration for the soldier; while every member who has ever been on his staff during active service will be ready to offer him as tribute of affectionate admiration for his gallantry and skill. If wise selection of a fit General insure success, the Abyssinian expedition will not be a failure.

**BREASTFEED.**—*Epp's Cocoa*, invigorating and sustaining, with a refined and grateful flavor developed by the special mode of preparation, is food to their habitual beverage for breakfast and throughout the day. It is never before so palatable, so sustaining, and higher than any coffee or tea," Dr. Hassall says. "and contains every ingredient necessary for the sustenance of the body. It is made simply by pouring boiling water or milk on the preparation as sold, 4-lb., 1-lb., and 1-lb. packets, and as being prepared by Dr. J. C. Olin, the Homoeopathic Chemist, generally called Epp's Cocoa."











## REVIEWS.

(From the Saturday Review.)

## THE GERMAN CAMPAIGN OF 1866.

WHATEVER may be the ultimate results of the German war of 1866, it certainly will not be allowed to perish from the memory of Germans through want of histories. Ever since the victorious issue of the battle of Königgratz, Prussia and the minor Northern States have been deluged with accounts of the different portions of the campaign. Individual regiments, separate battalions, in some cases even detached companies, appear to have had their special historians. The respective credit due to each of the armies of the Crown Prince and of Prince Frederick Charles, and the comparative merits of their leaders, have formed the subject of much controversial literature on the Continent, and have even invaded the arena of the English Press. To wade through the mass of pamphlets on the war which have for more than twelve months been sown broadcast over Germany would be physically impossible. Nor would it be an advantageous labour even for those who sweep every nook and corner for the tiniest crumbs of historic truth. These publications, as a rule, are merely intended to eulogise particular individuals or particular bodies of men. In every page are trumpeted forth eulogium on individual instances of valour, discipline, intelligence, or endurance. Faults and failings are suppressed. Numbers are so fancifully dealt with that in some instances the tales appear to be more like the offering of the imaginative genius of a modern Munchausen, or ironical squibs upon Prussian Philistinism, than the sober utterances of veracious history. If by chance a word of passing praise is bestowed on Majesty itself, the leaders of the armies, or the director of the campaign, it has the look of being vented on mutual laudation society principles and palpably anticipates a *quid pro quo* in official announcements or general orders.

It is satisfactory to turn from the din raised by these loud-mouthed caterers to national vanity, to a work which promises to be a fair and moderate exponent of the incidents of the campaign as seen from the Prussian side. This is the history of the war drawn up by the Historical Department of the Prussian Staff, the first volume of which has been completed and published, under the control of General von Moltke, the Chief of the Staff and the organiser of the late campaign. As fourteen months have now elapsed since the conclusion of the peace of Nikolsburg, the account of the war now laid before us cannot have been either hastily compiled or crudely enunciated. It is written with an impartiality, and an evident desire to state the truth, which reflects the greatest credit on its authors; while it is especially interesting and authentic, so far as Prussian affairs are concerned, from being the handiwork of those who were behind the scenes, and who clearly understood every incident.

From the time that Prussia, under the great Frederic, raised herself to the position of a first-rate Power, there has been a continued though hidden conflict between her ruling house and that of the hereditary Kings of Germany, for the leadership of the Fatherland. In the chain of the history of this secret strife, the quarrel concerning the Elbe Duchies was but the last link. From this quarrel, which was the immediate cause and precursor of open war between the two great German Powers, sprang the campaign of last year. The German war of 1866 against Denmark was urged on by the democratic party, and undertaken by the smaller States, Prussia and Austria, never, each fearful of losing her own influence, made common cause, but aside the smaller States, and themselves conducted the contest. The King of Denmark, easily worsted by their united forces, ceded by the Treaty of Vienna to the King of Prussia and Emperor of Austria all his claims to the duchies of Schleswig-Holstein and Lauenburg. These sovereigns entered into a joint occupation and administration of the ceded duchies. Conflicting interests came into play, and the spoilers were soon in danger of quarrelling over their spoil. The representatives of the two Governments in the duchies could not agree. Some advances made by Prussia to obtain from Austria a cession of the duchies to herself fell through, not because Austria would not consent to such a cession, but because the Cabinet of Vienna demanded an indemnification to which the King of Prussia would not consent. In August, 1865, as the position of affairs in the duchies could not continue, the Convention of Gastein was concluded, by which Austria sold her share of Lauenburg to King William, and entered upon the sole administration of Holstein. The Government of Schleswig was handed over to Prussia.

A new feature in the complications which led to war is now to be noticed. Austria, feeling herself not sufficiently powerful to aspire to supremacy in Germany, for herself, had for several years past contented herself with a policy of opposing the aggrandisement of Prussia. With this object she had become the champion of the rulers of the minor States. The Government of Vienna, shortly after the conclusion of the Convention of Gastein, with the object of creating a new principality in Germany, and, if possible, of preventing the dreaded incorporation of Schleswig-Holstein with Prussia, allowed political agitation in favour of the Duke of Augustenburg ruler of the two duchies that the war against Denmark had been originally undertaken, but on the conclusion of that war Austria had gone hand-in-hand with Prussia in quietly shelving his claims. Against the allowance of such agitation, which threatened the Prussian rule in Schleswig, the Cabinet of Berlin protested. A course of diplomatic quarrelling between the two Governments commenced, which eventually terminated in the withdrawal of the Austrian ambassador from Berlin.

The diplomatic quarrel about Schleswig and Holstein was embittered by the introduction of disputes as to armaments. At the end of February a Council was held under the presidency of the King at Berlin, which was attended by the Governor of Schleswig and the chief of the staff of the army. At this Council, no Prussian accounts emphatically assert, no preparations for war were determined upon. Austria, however, took alarm. Ten days afterwards a meeting of the Marshals of the Empire was held at Berlin, to which General Benedek was summoned. This was followed immediately by a noticeable activity in the Austrian armaments, while ten days later a secret despatch to several of the minor Courts was sent from Vienna, which anticipated the reference of the Schleswig-Holstein question to the Bund, and proposed the preparation of several of the Federal corps for war in case that Prussia threatened hostilities. At the same

time, the Austrian reserves were called up, and the troops in Bohemia, Moravia, and Galicia considerably reinforced.

On the 31st of March Prussia took the first measures of preparation. These consisted merely in an increase of the numbers of some of the artillery regiments. Austria, however, saw therein an intention to mobilise the whole Prussian army, and protested accordingly. A squabble as to which had armed first occupied the two Cabinets for the next fortnight, when, on the 18th of April, Count Ménéckoff declared that the Emperor was ready on the 26th of that month to countermand any orders issued for the preparation of the Austrian army, provided that on the same or the following day King William would issue a similar order. For the instant the danger of war appeared to have blown over, as the Prussian Cabinet immediately consented to his proposal, which appears to have emanated more from a desire on the part of Austria to place Prussia in the wrong in the eyes of the world, than from any sincere desire of a mutual disarmament. On the 26th of April Count Ménéckoff wrote to Berlin to say that the Emperor was quite willing to withdraw superfluous troops from Bohemia, but that fresh intelligence showed that Italy meditated an attack upon Venetia, and that it was therefore necessary to reinforce the Austrian army in Italy and place it on a war footing. Such an arrangement by no means suited Prussia. If a war between Italy and Austria broke out, while Prussia was still at peace with the latter, a convenient ally in case of hostilities might be destroyed; and the concerted action of the Italian army, in the event of subsequent hostilities in Germany, would be lost entirely. It would also be extremely imprudent for Prussia to watch quietly the assembling and preparation of an army, in any part of Austria, which could be thrown upon her own frontier in as short a space of time as her own preparations would require. It was also well known in Prussia that, although King Victor Emmanuel would undoubtedly take advantage of a contest between Austria and Prussia to make an attempt upon Venetia, Italy was by no means prepared to enter on a single-handed war with Austria. This Austrian despatch had the effect of knitting the ties between Prussia and Italy. For fear of either being exposed singly to the whole strength of Austria, an offensive and defensive alliance was at this time concluded between Berlin and Florence. Prussia naturally declared that she could not countermand her precautionary measures as long as Austria armed in any portion of her dominions, and the negotiations concerning disarmament fell to the ground.

In the middle of April, Prussia for the second time proposed to several of the smaller States a reform of the Federal Constitution, by which Austria should be outlawed from Germany. This proposal the minor States declined to entertain, and clearly showed their affections to lie with Austria.

In the meantime the Austrian preparations had uninterruptedly progressed. By the beginning of May the infantry regiments in Bohemia, Moravia, and Galicia, as well as most of the fourth battalions, had been increased to war strength, their carriages had been horsed, and depots formed. A large force of cavalry had been marched to Bohemia. The ammunition waggon of the artillery had received horses. Theresienstadt and Josephstadt had been armed, and the works of Cracow and Königgratz were being hurried on. The Austrian preparations had actively commenced in the middle of March; they had now been at least five weeks in progress, and ought to be nearly completed. Should they become so before Prussia was also ready, Silesia and the Mark of Brandenburg lay at the mercy of Benedek.

Prussia, if an ordinary military Power, would have already laboured under a disadvantage. Her military organization is, however, so perfect, and such just confidence in it is entertained by the Government, that even on the 3rd of May four only of the nine *corps d'armes*, then stationed in the most threatened provinces, were ordered to be prepared for war. By the 12th of May, however, orders had been issued for calling up the whole field army, and the work of preparation was seriously undertaken. Austria continued her armament in the meantime, and Saxony, Bavaria, Wurtemberg, and Hanover made more or less preparation. It was in vain that towards the end of May, France, Russia, and England proposed a Congress. Austria, by the stipulations upon which alone she would enter it, rendered the measures entirely impracticable.

On the 1st of June Austria referred the whole question of the Elbe Duchies to the decision of the Bund. By this act Prussia considered that Austria had retired from the Gastein Convention, and, relying on the Treaty of Vienna, considered that both Governments had claim to sovereignty over both duchies. Austria nevertheless ordered her Commissioner in Holstein to summon the Parliament of that duchy for the 11th of June. This was evidently a step towards the recognition of the Duke of Augustenburg. On the 5th of June the summonses for the assembly of the Holstein Parliament were issued. General Manteuffel, the Prussian Governor of Schleswig, on the following day declared it to be an encroachment on the rights of the King of Prussia, and desired the Austrian Commissioner to recall it. General Manteuffel also announced his intention of occupying some places in Holstein the next morning, as an earnest of the rights of his King to a partial sovereignty over the duchy. In vain General Gablenz, the Austrian Governor of Holstein, protested. On the evening of the 6th, Manteuffel had concentrated a Prussian force of about twelve thousand men close to Rendsburg, the frontier town of the two duchies. The Austrian brigades numbered only four thousand eight hundred men in its ranks. General Gablenz was therefore in no position to oppose the inroad of the Prussians; he pursued the only course open to him, and retreated towards Altona. On the night of the 11th he crossed the Elbe at Harburg, and carried his brigade by railway through Hanover to the south of Germany. The Prussians occupied Holstein, and it need hardly be said that the Parliament did not assemble.

Austria, in consequence, declared on the 11th of June, before the assembly of the Bund at Frankfurt, that Prussia had broken, by her invasion of Holstein, the peace of the Federation. She proposed that all the Federal troops, except those belonging to Prussia, should be mobilised within fourteen days. This motion was, as events proved, brought forward some three weeks too late, for already, on the 5th, the Prussian armies were collected on their frontiers. The Austrian motion was carried. With Austria voted Hesse-Darmstadt, Hesse-Cassel, Hanover, Saxony, and Bavaria. Prussia immediately declared the German Bund to be dissolved, and announced herself determined to secure the unity of the German people, and with that object undertook to form a new Con-

federation with any States willing to unite with her on the basis of the Federal reform which she had formerly proposed.

The territories of Hanover and Hesse-Cassel lay between the main portion of the Prussian monarchy and its provinces on the Rhine. To leave these States in rear of the Prussian army would be most inconvenient in the war which was no longer doubtful. Saxony, on the main road between Bohemia and Berlin, would afford a secure place of arms from which the Austrians might issue against the Prussian capital. Measures were immediately taken at Berlin to disarm these States. On the 15th, the day after the Austrian motion had been carried at Frankfurt, the Prussian representatives received orders to offer to these States guarantees for their neutrality and for the sovereign rights of their princes, if they would enter into a new confederation with Prussia. Unless they signified their readiness to do so by the same evening, Prussia would declare war. The Saxons Government refused; Hanover and Hesse-Cassel returned no answer, and at midnight on the 15th Prussia declared war. No declaration of war with Austria was formally made. The Austrian ambassador was withdrawn from Berlin in consequence of the Prussian invasion of Holstein; and a few days later the Prussian representative left Vienna.

By the 12th of May, the day on which the final orders for the mobilisation of the Prussian army were issued, the first Austrian *corps d'armes*, was stationed along the Northern frontier of Bohemia; the second corps was in Moravia, the fourth in Western Galicia; and the transport of troops assembled at Pesth, Laybach, and Vienna towards the North had begun. The Prussian staff knew that of the ten Austrian corps three were being concentrated against Italy. Seven remained to be employed in Bohemia. These would bring a force of about two hundred and forty thousand combatants into the field. The three Prussian corps which were first ready for the field were posted at Neisse, Torgau, and Cottbus. It was easily seen that a victory over Austria was much more important than one over the minor States. Hence seven corps and a half were devoted to the war in the Eastern theatre of Germany; while only one corps and a half was left to defend the Rhine provinces, and to deal with Hanover and Hesse-Cassel, and the Southern contingents. In order to allow as many lines of railway as possible to be used, the main Prussian armies were concentrated at three points—in Upper Silesia, in Lusatia, and near Halle. By the 24th of May the sixth corps took up cantonments at Waldenburg, the fifth at Landshut. These two corps were placed under the command of the Crown Prince, and formed the second army, or army of Silesia. The third and fourth corps were assembled near Torgau, in which direction the German corps was also marching; the second corps was on its way to the same neighbourhood. These corps formed the first army, under the supreme command of Prince Frederic Charles. The first corps was on its way to a position between the two armies. The seventh corps and half of the eighth corps were being removed to the neighbourhood of Halle, where they were to form the army of the Elbe, under General Herwarth von Bittenfeld. Divisions began to be formed at Wetzlar and Minden, for the special purpose of watching Hanover and Hesse-Cassel. Manteuffel's division was in Schleswig. Although the final order for mobilisation was only issued on the 12th of May, by the 5th of June the armies were in their positions. Within this time over three hundred thousand combatants had been equipped, provided, and transported over distances varying from one hundred and fifty to four hundred and fifty miles. Prussia was quite ready to open the campaign on the evening of the 5th of June, the day upon which the Austrian Commissioner in Holstein published his summons for the meeting of the Parliament. The King of Prussia, however, resolved to take no step in forcing on a way which might possibly be avoided. The Austrian motion, which was proposed at Frankfurt on the 11th, and carried on the 14th, left Prussia no course open except the prosecution of energetic hostilities. In the meantime, about the 8th of May, the Prussian armies had been drawn closer together. The troops of Herwarth were brought close to the Elbe, and the first army was clustered round Goritz. On the 11th of June the Prussian staff obtained accurate intelligence of the positions of Benedek's corps. It was found that the main Austrian force was posted, not in Bohemia as had been supposed, but in the neighbourhood of Olmutz. This disposition showed that Silesia, not the capital, was threatened by Benedek, and rendered a new arrangement of the Prussian forces necessary. The Crown Prince, who guarded the province most exposed to attack, was reinforced by the first corps and the Guards, and by the 18th took up a defensive position on the river Neisse. This movement of the second army placed it at a distance of five or six marches from the first army. To diminish this interval the latter made a movement towards its left, and occupied the mountain passes south of Goritz, while its main body concentrated closely round that town. At the same time the reserve corps was ordered up from Berlin to Torgau. The three Prussian armies were now separated by intervals of about one hundred miles from each other. The adoption of the Austrian motion by the Bund had rendered hostilities inevitable, and the King of Prussia had now no scruple in commencing an offensive war. The invasion of Saxony was necessary to shorten the distances between the Prussian armies, and to prevent the union of the Austrian first corps with the Saxon army in that country, where they would have, in a good position, covered the passes through the Bohemian mountains. The Bavarians were well known not to be thoroughly prepared, and could be temporarily disregarded. Hanover and Hesse-Cassel were already invaded. On the 16th, the day after the declaration of war by Prussia against those States, hostilities began. Manteuffel, from Holstein—Falckenstein, from Minden—rushed into Hanover; Beyer, from Wetzlar, invaded Hesse-Cassel.

At this time the numerical strength of the different armies about to be engaged was, as obtained by the Prussian Staff, as follows:—Austrian army of the North, two hundred and forty-seven thousand combatants; Saxon army, twenty-four thousand combatants; Bavarian army, fifty-two thousand combatants; contingents of Southern Federal corps, forty-one thousand nine hundred; Hanover, eighteen thousand four hundred; and Hesse-Cassel, seven thousand. Prussia's enemies thus presented a force of three hundred and ninety thousand combatants. The Prussian armies consisted of three hundred and twenty-six thousand combatants, of whom one hundred and fifteen thousand were under the command of the Crown Prince, ninety-three thousand under that of Prince Frederic Charles, and forty-six thousand in the army of the Elbe. Falckenstein, near Minden, had fourteen thousand three hundred; Manteuffel, at Hamburg, fourteen thousand one

hundred; Beyer, near Wetzlar, nineteen thousand six hundred; and twenty-four thousand were in the reserve corps.

Neither Hanover nor Hesse-Cassel were prepared for war at the time of the outbreak of hostilities. The troops of Hesse-Cassel retired precipitately, and by means of the railway gained a secured retreat to the Main, where they united with the troops of Southern Germany. The Hanoverian army retired hastily to Göttingen, where it assembled on the 18th, and began its preparations. In the mean time Falckenstein had entered Hanover on the evening of the 17th, and assumed the government of the country. On the 19th Beyer entered Cassel. At both capitals large and full stores were found, which the Prussians turned to good account, as notwithstanding their much wanted military organization, these corps were extremely deficient in some of the most necessary attributes of campaigning. The first of Manteuffel's troops reached Hungary only on the 19th.

The great object of General Falckenstein was to disarm the Hanoverian army, and thus to prevent its rendering assistance to the Southern contingents. With this object he pushed a division towards Göttingen on the 20th. By this day the Hanoverian army was tolerably organized, and decently fit either to march or fight. King George issued orders for the retreat towards the Main to be continued on the 21st, in order to effect a junction with the Bavarians; on the 21st his troops reached Heiligenstadt. The Duke of Coburg had declared for Prussia; his regiment at Gotha, supported on the 21st by some Prussian battalions, in all a force of some two thousand two hundred and fifty men, lay on the Hanoverians' road to the Main. Such a force would, however, have been totally unable to check them had they pressed on, for they mustered over twenty thousand men. On the 22nd the Hanoverians moved to Mülhausen.

The Prussians were ignorant by which line the Hanoverians were retreating, and were quite at fault. On the 23rd the latter on the road to Gotha marched to the vicinity of Langensalza. The Prussians were still ignorant of their whereabouts, and lost the day in vain manoeuvres in search for them. On the 24th, when the Hanoverian army was already paraded to march, and when it had only to move forward to crush the paltry detachment at Gotha, the soldiers received orders to return to their cantonments. The commander of the Gotha regiment had made a demand to King George to lay down his arms; and the councillors of the Hanoverian King, instead of urging their army forward, entered into negotiations. On the evening of the 24th, the Prussian force at Gotha was seriously strengthened. Manteuffel's corps had reached Göttingen, on the north of the Hanoverians, while Falckenstein's and Beyer's troops, although some distance off, were drawing in on the east and west. On the evening of the 25th, Flies, with about nine thousand men, was on their south at Gotha; Goeben, on the west, with twelve thousand men at Eisenach; and nine thousand men of Beyer's division were on their north-west. The Hanoverians still negotiated, and vainly sent messengers to beg for aid from the Bavarians. The latter did indeed begin to move towards the north on the 22nd, but they could not arrive in time to be of any good to the Hanoverians. On the 25th Falckenstein, hearing that the Bavarians were beginning to move, resolved to bring matters to an issue. On the 26th negotiations were broken off. That night the intelligence was received by Flies, who lay about halfway between Gotha and Langensalza, that the Hanoverians were retreating towards the north. He had orders to hang upon them in case they quitted Langensalza. He resolved to close upon them next morning.

On the 27th Flies advanced, and found the Hanoverians on the Unstrut. Far from retreating, they were in a strong position on the northern bank of that river, facing towards the south, and held the village of Langensalza in their front. Flies succeeded in temporarily gaining possession of Langensalza, but in doing so exhausted his attack. The Hanoverians made a counter attack, and defeated the Prussians seriously. Yet even then they did not press on to Gotha, where they could easily have arrived, and scattering the remnants of Flies's force before them, have opened a safe road of retreat to the south. They bivouacked instead, around Langensalza, and so sealed their fate. On the afternoon of the 27th, the telegraph flashed the news of the issue of the battle of Langensalza to the surrounding Prussian divisions, and by the evening of the 28th a close circle of forty thousand enemies surrounded the Hanoverians. Further resistance would have been hopeless, and on the 29th they were forced to lay down their arms.

The first volume of the Prussian official record of the war stops at this point, and the second has not yet been published. It is by far the most impartial and authentic of any of the histories of the campaign, which have appeared in Germany, and contains details of manoeuvres and movements, sketched by a master-hand. Those who take an interest in military science, and read German, will be well repaid by its perusal.

**DEADLY RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN FRANCE.**—The Northern Railway Company of France communicates the subjoined account of an accident which occurred early on Sunday, 27th October, on that line:—"This morning at 7, a passenger train from Paris to Calais, with a locomotive which was being shifted across the rails. Twelve passengers have been injured or contused. They were brought on to Paris by special train, and, after having their injuries attended to, were sent about noon to a hospital. The driver of the express train was mortally hurt, and the stoker sustained grievous injuries. Two conductors and a railway servant employed at the station received contusions." From other sources we learn that the train consisted in all of eleven carriages, nearly all completely filled, a great many passengers travelling by this train to take the last chance of seeing the Paris Exhibition. The two engines passed completely into each other. The guards' van was lifted into the air, the next carriage, which had many passengers in it, completely under-ran the van and locked itself bodily in the tender of the engine. Out of this carriage several injured persons were drawn with extreme difficulty. The next carriage had contrived to get again upon the line of rails, or partly so, but its occupants suffered severely, some of them having severe contusions, wounds about the face. The next carriage was deeply embedded in the ballast, and had been much struck with fragments of the engines and tenders. Several passengers in it were severely contused, some badly wounded. Several ladies were badly burnt, one very badly. Many of the passengers quite in the rear of the train were among those greatly injured, some from the main collision, and others from the many secondary collisions between the several carriages that were produced by their passage over the broken-up way.

**CREDIT IN AMERICA.**—The credit system has been carried to a pretty fine point in some of the rural districts of America, if we may judge from the following dialogue, said to have occurred between a customer and the proprietor:—"How's trade, sir?" "Well, cash trade's kinder cold now, major." "Dun anything yesterday?" "Well, only a little—on credit. Aunt Betsey Fustell has bornt an egg, and got trusted for it all her special pullet lays."

## RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

GREAT SOUTHERN, WESTERN, AND RICHMOND LINES.									
—WEEK-DAYS.									
STATIONS.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Sydney	6.45	8.35	9.10	10.15	11.0	1.15	2.0	3.0	4.30
Newtown	6.50	8.41	9.16	10.21	11.05	1.15	2.0	3.0	4.36
Petersham	7.00	8.45	9.20	10.24	11.10	1.20	2.0	3.0	4.46
Blackheath	7.10	8.55	9.30	10.32	11.20	1.25	2.0	3.0	4.56
Burwood	7.20	9.05	9.40	10.42	11.30	1.30	2.0	3.0	5.06
Bonahome	7.30	9.15	9.40	10.48	11.40	1.35	2.0	3.0	5.16
Blackheath	7.40	9.25	9.50	10.58	11.50	1.40	2.0	3.0	5.26
Blackheath	7.50	9.35	10.00	11.08	12.00	1.45	2.0	3.0	5.36
Blackheath	8.00	9.45	10.10	11.18	12.10	1.50	2.0	3.0	5.46
Blackheath	8.10	9.55	10.20	11.28	12.20	1.55	2.0	3.0	5.56
Blackheath	8.20	10.05	10.30	11.38	12.30	2.00	2.0	3.0	6.06
Blackheath	8.30	10.15	10.40	11.48	12.40	2.05	2.0	3.0	6.16
Blackheath	8.40	10.25	10.50	11.58	12.50	2.10	2.0	3.0	6.26
Blackheath	8.50	10.35	11.00	12.08	1.00	2.15	2.0	3.0	6.36
Blackheath	9.00	10.45	11.10	12.18	1.05	2.20	2.0	3.0	6.46
Blackheath	9.10	10.55	11.20	12.28	1.10	2.25	2.0	3.0	6.56
Blackheath	9.20	11.05	11.30	12.38	1.15	2.30	2.0	3.0	7.06
Blackheath	9.30	11.15	11.40	12.48	1.20	2.35	2.0	3.0	7.16
Blackheath	9.40	11.25	11.50	12.58	1.25	2.40	2.0	3.0	7.26
Blackheath	9.50	11.35	12.00	1.08	1.30	2.45	2.0	3.0	7.36
Blackheath	10.00	11.45	12.10	1.18	1.40	2.50	2.0	3.0	7.46
Blackheath	10.10	11.55	12.20	1.28	1.50	2.55	2.0	3.0	7.56
Blackheath	10.20	12.05	12.30	1.38	2.00	3.00	2.0	3.0	8.06
Blackheath	10.30	12.15	12.40	1.48	2.10	3.05	2.0	3.0	8.16
Blackheath	10.40	12.25	12.50	1.58	2.20	3.10	2.0	3.0	8.26
Blackheath	10.50	12.35	1.00	2.08	2.30	3.15	2.0	3.0	8.36
Blackheath	11.00	12.45	1.10	2.18	2.40	3.20	2.0	3.0	8.46
Blackheath	11.10	12.55	1.20	2.28	2.50	3.25	2.0	3.0	8.56
Blackheath	11.20	1.05	1.30	2.38	3.00	3.30	2.0	3.0	9.06
Blackheath	11.30	1.15	1.40	2.48	3.10	3.35	2.0	3.0	9.16
Blackheath	11.40	1.25	1.50	2.58	3.20	3.40	2.0	3.0	9.26
Blackheath	11.50	1.35	2.00	3.08	3.30	3.45	2.0	3.0	9.36
Blackheath	12.00	1.45	2.10	3.18	3.40	3.50	2.0	3.0	9.46
Blackheath	12.10	1.55	2.20	3.28	3.50	3.55	2.0	3.0	9.56
Blackheath	12.20	2.05	2.30	3.38	4.00	4.00	2.0	3.0	10.06
Blackheath	12.30	2.15	2.40	3.48	4.10	4.05	2.0	3.0	10.16
Blackheath	12.40	2.25	2.50	3.58	4.20	4.10	2.0	3.0	10.26
Blackheath	12.50	2.35	3.00	4.08	4.30	4.15	2.0	3.0	10.36
Blackheath	1.00	2.45	3.10	4.18	4.40	4.20	2.0	3.0	10.46
Blackheath	1.10	2.55	3.20	4.28	4.50	4.25	2.0	3.0	10.56
Blackheath	1.20	3.05	3.30	4.38	5.00	4.30	2.0	3.0	11.06
Blackheath	1.30	3.15	3.40	4.48	5.10	4.35	2.0	3.0	11.16
Blackheath	1.40	3.25	3.50	4.58	5.20	4.40	2.0	3.0	11.26
Blackheath	1.50	3.35	4.00	5.08	5.30	4.45	2.0	3.0	11.36
Blackheath	2.00	3.45	4.10	5.18	5.40	4.50	2.0	3.0	11.46
Blackheath	2.10	3.55	4.20	5.28	5.50	4.55	2.0	3.0	11.56
Blackheath	2.20	4.05	4.30	5.38	6.00	4.60	2.0	3.0	12.06
Blackheath	2.30	4.15	4.40	5.48	6.10	4.65	2.0	3.0	12.16
Blackheath	2.40	4.25	4.50	5.58	6.20	4.70	2.0	3.0	12.26
Blackheath	2.50	4.35	5.00	6.08	6.30	4.75	2.0	3.0	12.36
Blackheath	3.00	4.45	5.10	6.18	6.40	4.80	2.0	3.0	12.46
Blackheath	3.10	4.55	5.20	6.28	6.50	4.85	2.0	3.0	12.56
Blackheath	3.20	4.65	5.30	6.38	7.00	4.90	2.0	3.0	13.06
Blackheath	3.30	4.75	5.40	6.48	7.10	4.95	2.0	3.0	13.16
Blackheath	3.40	4.85	5.50	6.58	7.20	5.00	2.0	3.0	13.26
Blackheath	3.50	4.95	6.00	7.08	7.30	5.05	2.0	3.0	13.36
Blackheath	4.00	5.05	6.10	7.18	7.40	5.10	2.0	3.0	13.46
Blackheath	4.10	5.15	6.20	7.28	7.50	5.15	2.0	3.0	13.56
Blackheath	4.20	5.25	6.30	7.38	8.00	5.20	2.0	3.0	14.06
Blackheath	4.30	5.35	6.40	7.48	8.10	5.25	2.0	3.0	14.16
Blackheath	4.40	5.45	6.50	7.58	8.20	5.30	2.0	3.0	14.26
Blackheath	4.50	5.55	7.00	8.08	8.30	5.35	2.0	3.0	14.36
Blackheath	5.00	5.65	7.10	8.18	8.40	5.40	2.0	3.0	14.46
Blackheath	5.10	5.75	7.20	8.28	8.50	5.45	2.0	3.0	14.56
Blackheath	5.20	5.85	7.30	8.38	9.00	5.50	2.0	3.0	15.06
Blackheath	5.30	5.95	7.40	8.48	9.10	5.55	2.0	3.0	15.16
Blackheath	5.40	6.05	7.50	8.58	9.20	5.60	2.0	3.0	15.26
Blackheath	5.50	6.15	8.00	9.08	9.30	5.65	2.0	3.0	15.36
Blackheath	6.00	6.25	8.10	9.18	9.40	5.70	2.0	3.0	15.46
Blackheath	6.10	6.35	8.20	9.28	9.50	5.75	2.0	3.0	15.56
Blackheath	6.20	6.45	8.30	9.38	10.00	5.80	2.0	3.0	16.06
Blackheath	6.30	6.55	8.40	9.48	10.10	5.85	2.0	3.0	16.16
Blackheath	6.40	7.05	8.50	9.58	10.20	5.90	2.0	3.0	16.26
Blackheath	6.50	7.15	9.00	10.08	10.30	5.95	2.0	3.0	16.36
Blackheath	7.00	7.25	9.10	10.18	10.40	6.00	2.0	3.0	16.46
Blackheath	7.10	7.35	9.20	10.28	10.50	6.05	2.0	3.0	16.56
Blackheath	7.20	7.45	9.30	10.38	11.00	6.10	2.0	3.0	17.06
Blackheath	7.30	7.55	9.40	10.48	11.10	6.15	2.0	3.0	17.16
Blackheath	7.40	8.05	9.50	10.58	11.20	6.20	2.0	3.0	17.26
Blackheath	7.50	8.15	10.00	11.08	11.30	6.25	2.0	3.0	17.36
Blackheath	8.00	8.25	10.10	11.18	11.40	6.30	2.0	3.0	17.46
Blackheath	8.10	8.35	10.20	11.28	11.50	6.35	2.0	3.0	17.56
Blackheath	8.20	8.45	10.30	11.38	12.00	6.40	2.0	3.0	18.06
Blackheath	8.30	8.55	10.40	11.48	12.10	6.45	2.0	3.0	18.16
Blackheath	8.40	9.05	10.50	11.58	12.20	6.50	2.0	3.0	18.26
Blackheath	8.50	9.15	11.00	12.08	12.30	6.55	2.0	3.0	18.36
Blackheath	9.00	9.25	11.10	12.18	12.40	6.60	2.0	3.0	18.46
Blackheath	9.10	9.35	11.20	12.28	12.50	6.65	2.0	3.0	18.56
Blackheath	9.20	9.45	11.30	12.38	1.00	6.70	2.0	3.0	19.06
Blackheath	9.30	9.55	11.40	12.48	1.10	6.75	2.0	3.0	19.16
Blackheath	9.40	10.05	11.50	12.58	1.20	6.80	2.0	3.0	19.26
Blackheath	9.50	10.15	12.00	1.08	1.30	6.85	2.0	3.0	19.36
Blackheath	10.00	10.25	12.10	1.18	1.40	6.90	2.0	3.0	19.46
Blackheath	10.10	10.35	12.20	1.28	1.50	6.95	2.0	3.0	19.56
Blackheath	10.20	10.45	12.30	1.38	2.00	7.00	2.0	3.0	20.06
Blackheath	10.30	10.55	12.40	1.48	2.10	7.05	2.0	3.0	20.16
Blackheath	10.40	11.05	12.50	1.58	2.20	7.10	2.0	3.0	20.26
Blackheath	10.50	11.15	1.00	2.08	2.30	7.15	2.0	3.0	20.36
Blackheath	11.00	11.25	1.10	2.18	2.40	7.20	2.0	3.0	20.46
Blackheath	11.10	11.35	1.20	2.28	2.50	7.25	2.0	3.0	20.56
Blackheath	11.20	11.45	1.30	2.38	3.00	7.30	2.0	3.0	21.06
Blackheath	11.30	11.55	1.40	2.48	3.10	7.35	2.0	3.0	21.16
Blackheath	11.40	12.05	1.50	2.58	3.20	7.40	2.0	3.0	21.26
Blackheath	11.50	12.15	2.00	2.68	3.30	7.45	2.0	3.0	21.36
Blackheath	12.00	12.25	2.10	2.78	3.40	7.50	2.0	3.0	21.46
Blackheath	12.10	12.35	2.20	2.88	3.50	7.55	2.0	3.0	21.56
Blackheath	12.20	12.45	2.30	2.98	3.60	7.60	2.0	3.0	22.06
Blackheath	12.30	12.55	2.40	3.08	3.70	7.65	2.0	3.0	22.16
Blackheath	12.40	1.05	2.50	3.18	3.80	7.70	2.0	3.0	22.26
Blackheath	12.50	1.15	2.60	3.28	3.90	7.75	2.0	3.0	22.36
Blackheath	1.00	1.25	2.70	3.38	4.00	7.80	2.0	3.0	22.46
Blackheath	1.10	1.35	2.80	3.48	4.10	7.85	2.0	3.0	22.56
Blackheath	1.20	1.45	2.90	3.58	4.20	7.90	2.0	3.0	23.06
Blackheath	1.30	1.55	3.00	3.68	4.30	7.95	2.0	3.0	23.16
Blackheath	1.40	1.65	3.10	3.78	4.40	8.00	2.0	3.0	23.26
Blackheath	1.50	1.75	3.20	3.88	4.50	8.05	2.0	3.0	23.36
Blackheath	2.00	1.85	3.30	3.98	4.60	8.10	2.0	3.0	23.46
Blackheath	2.10	1.95	3.40	4.08	4.70	8.15	2.0	3.0	23.56
Blackheath	2.20	2.05	3.50	4.18	4.80	8.20	2.0	3.0	24.06
Blackheath	2.30	2.15	3.60	4.28	4.90	8.25	2.0	3.0	24.16
Blackheath	2.40	2.25	3.70	4.38	5.00	8.30	2.0	3.0	24.26
Blackheath	2.50	2.35	3.80	4.48	5.10	8.35	2.0	3.0	24.36
Blackheath	3.00	2.45	3.90	4.58	5.20	8.40	2.0	3.0	24.46
Blackheath	3.10	2.55	4.00	4.68	5.30	8.45	2.0	3.0	24.56
Blackheath	3.20	2.65	4.10	4.78	5.40	8.50	2.0	3.0	25.06
Blackheath	3.30	2.75	4.20	4.88	5.50	8.55	2.0	3.0	25.16
Blackheath	3.40	2.85	4.30	4.98	5.60	8.60	2.0	3.0	25.26
Blackheath	3.50	2.95	4.40	5.08	5.70	8.65	2.0	3.0	25.36
Blackheath	4.00	3.05	4.50	5.18	5.80	8.70	2.0	3.0	25.46
Blackheath	4.10	3.15	4.60	5.28	5.90	8.75	2.0	3.0	25.56
Blackheath	4.20	3.25	4.70	5.38	6.00	8.80	2.0	3.0	26.06
Blackheath	4.30	3.35	4.80	5.48	6.10	8.85	2.0	3.0	







**TO GUNDAGAI.—CONVEYANCE IS WANTED**  
for a small up cart and two passengers; rate is  
writing, the charge, to Mr. Wilson, Brynner, 4, Elgin-  
street.

**TO COLLIERY OWNERS.—**A mining engineer, well  
connected in the coal, iron, and mineral oil trade in  
Scotland, is about returning to the home country, and is  
glad to undertake COMMISSIONS, or transient business  
here. Address W. G. S. Gordon and Gatch.

**TO CHEMISTS AND SURGEONS.—**Wanted, imme-  
diately, a SITUATION, as Chemist's Assistant, or  
Dispenser, in a respectable laboratory from present  
employer. Apply W. Post-office, Newcastle.

**WANTED, a Female General SERVANT.** Apply,  
after 10 a.m., 157, Lauriston terrace, Philippi.

**WANTED, to SELL a COTTAGE** No. 5, Hilling-

street, near Marian-street. Redfern.

WANTED, a Professional COOK, and a second COOK. Apply by letter with references. Royal Hotel, Kent-street.

WANTED immediately, a smart GIRL, to nurse an infant. Apply 4, Gas-lane, Kent-street.

WANTED, a WETNURSE. Apply 233, Elizabeth-street.

WANTED, 4 BARMAIDS, for the Albert Cottage.

WANTED, a good TERRIER, for sale; also a Cattle Dog. Gibsons's, 211 Pitt-street.

WANTED, to SELL, a good family SODA-BLEND and HARNESS, 412 the lot. Gibsons, 292 Pitt-street.

WANTED, to SELL two Sows of STOKES and DILL, from 4 inch to 2 inches. J. P. JONES, 201, Pitt-street.

WANTED, to SELL a TURNING LATHE, with or without an axle rest. J. P. JONES, 251, Pitt-street.

**WANTED, HOUSEMAID.** *Testimonial.*  
**W**ANTED to be known, the arrangements as to Education for BALMORAL GARDENS on Education are guaranteed, and free of charge. **Fredrick Koff**  
**W**ANTED, for the Hunter River District, a respectable Young Man, as CLERK and Correspondent. Apply Box 315, Post Office.  
**W**ANTED, to rent for three or four months, a FURNISHED HOUSE in the suburbs of Sydney, and less than six rooms, with kitchen and servant's room. North Shore preferred. Address X. B. Herald Office.  
**W**ANTED, in the neighbourhood of Surry Hills, a FURNISHED BEDROOM, with board and help as a gentleman; terms must be moderate. Address H. B. Herald Office.  
**W**ANTED, to be known, the Colonial Fortification

**MANUFACTORY.**—W. B. LANCASTERShire Iron Works, Ltd., 10, Fawcett Street, Warrington, Lancashire, has for sale a large quantity of new and second-hand black and white Portland cement, on hand in Sydney. Portland cements repaired or taken in exchange. Portland cements sold at LONDON prices.

**BURWOOD.**—To LET, a 12-rooms RESIDENCE, 7 rooms, kitchen, pantry, servant's room. The extensive grounds of 2 rooms, wash-house, coach house, and stable, and a large garden.

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**MANLY BEACH.—PIRE COITAGE VACANT,** handsomely furnished.

**NORTH SHORE.**—To LET, 4-room COTTAGE

**KROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE** to LET (January). Apply Mr. G. Manning, Waterloo Road.

**SHERKWOOD LODGE,** of Macleay-street; at 4 p.m. occupied by John R. Street. Apply to JAMES KERRISLEY, 7, Dromedary-street, Sydney.

**SHOP AND DWELLING HOUSES** TO LET, 70 King-st West. Apply to Mr. J. Myers, 11, Bligh-st.

**TO LET,** that comfortable 8-room HOUSE, in Phillip-street. Mrs. Denham, BUNNIE-terrace.

**TO LET,** 8 and 9 roomed HOUSES, Paddington; reduced rent. Bates, 12, Wyndham-lane, or 124 Wilkes-st.

**TO LET, HOUSE,** 364 Castlereagh-street; 4 rooms and kitchen; 20s per week Apply C Edman

**TO LET,** a pleasantly-situated 7-roomed HOUSE, in West-street, Darlinghurst. J. Fennel, 30, Pitt-st.

**TO LET, HOUSE,** 7 rooms, kitchen, 5 cupboards, bath, &c., &c.; close to the city.

**TO LET,** that commodious family RESIDENCE at Double Bay, known as Baywater Villa. Apply to Lewis and Turner, 17, Bell's-chambers, Pitt-st.

**TO LET,** a HOUSE, with stable and paddock, opposite Thurloe-terrace, Bourke-street, Barry Hill, Victoria, near (north corner).

**TO LET,** neat Church Church, those three first-class SHOPS, for business, suitable for business, tobacconists, chemists and druggists, and any business requiring ample space. Apply to G. R. Whiting, 2, Hunter-st.

**TO LET,** those first-class business PREMISES, at Waterloo Reserve, Market-street, lately occupied by Messrs. J. H. Cooper and Co. Water-terrace, 464, George-st.

**TO LET,** one of those first-class family RESIDENCES, Langley-street, Macleay-street, recently in thorough repair, rent moderate. Apply at the office.

**O L E T,** the **ODDFELLOWS ARMS, Palladium,** opposite the Military Bazaar, suitable for public or private business. Apply Mrs. Watt, at A. Smith's saloon, 53, Green Street, Brickhill-hill.

**O L E T,** in one of the most healthy suburbs a grand **FAMILY RESIDENCE** of 8 rooms - water laid on and central heating. Convenient distance from the city. Apply to J. H. Gorman, house agent, Row's Chambers, 11, Pitt-street.

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TO LET, TARA, Ocean-street, Waukegan, the residence of late J. V. Gorman. (Times Herald) as he had after the first of the year. Apply to Miller, of Messrs. Gorman and Miller, 181 Pitt-st., or to Messrs. Ellis and Mainwain, editors, 89, Randolph-st.

TO BE LET, MACNAMMON'S BONDED WAREHOUSE AND FREER STORES (on Macnammon's Wharf). The above-named well-known Bonded and Free Store situated in Windmill-street, Darling Harbour, will be let for a period of TWO YEARS (or longer if the lessee so desire) on the usual terms. They are now ready to be bargained to the extent of

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of bonded and free goods, with accommodation for the same in the wharf for

**FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF COAL,**  
and

**ONE MILLION FEET OF TIMBER,**  
without impediment, and at a very low rate of charge, the value of

wharf, at which FIVE SHIPS can lay at the same  
 and discharge their cargoes, in from  
 EIGHTEEN to TWENTY-SIX FEET of WATER  
 The entire province contains an area of nearly  
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 securely enclosed, thereby affording protection to vessels  
 discharged upon the Wharf or stored in the bonded  
 Free-Store, and a wharf and accommodation for the  
 ACCOMMODATION OF OCEAN STEAMERS  
 is unsurpassed by any in the Port of Sydney.  
 THE GENERAL AND PRIVATE OFFICES OF THE  
 most extensive mercantile business.  
 Cargoes and goods of all descriptions will be taken on  
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 For full PARTICULARS and SALE of this fine property,  
 terms of payment extending over a period of  
 TEN YEARS,  
 may be made on application to JOHN CAMMARANO  
 225, TOWN OF TORRENS' Act.

**WORKING-MEN'S HOUSES.** Is want. Small place, Castlereagh-st., few doors from Liverpool-st.

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PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN PATTERSON  
 at the Office of the *Adelphi Morning Herald*, 7, Pall Mall  
 street, Wednesday, December 23, 1877.